1993 के दौरान स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड ने (इस्को सहित) 84.94 लाख टन विक्रय इस्पात का उत्पादन किया।

(ख) और (ग) कैलेन्डर वर्ष 1993 के दौरान सेल द्वारा (इस्को सहित) विक्रय इस्पात की घरेलू बिक्री लगभग 73.62 लाख टन (अनन्तिम) की गई।

कैलेंडर वर्ष 1992 की तुलना में 1993 के दौरान "सेल" द्वारा इस्पात का किया गया निर्यात और अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा इस प्रकार है :—

मद	1993 (हजार टन)	मूल्य/अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा (करोड रुपए)	1992 की तुलना में वृद्धि प्रतिशत
विक्रय इस्पात . .	605.6	486.8	247 प्रतिशत
स्टेनलैस स्टील . .	6.0	37.1	59 प्रतिशत

Problems in Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant

6145. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that modernisation of SAIL's Durgapur Steel Plant has run into serious problems with Tiajpromexport of the erstwhile Soviet Union failing to execute the contract;

(b) if so, in what other way the modernisation is proposed to be finalised; and

(c) what would be the increased cost of modernisation because of the breach of contract on the part of TPE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir. A part of the modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP) has been delayed due to M/s. Tiajpromexport (TPE) failing to implement the contract within the time limits and cost estimates.

(b) SAIL|DSP have taken several steps including financial assistance to M|s. TPE in terms of adhoc adjustable advances, direct payment to its sub-vendors etc. to enable them to complete the balance jobs expeditiously. The contrtct for reconstruction of Blast Furnace No. 4 by TPE led consortium is being restructured incorporating therein revised responsibility matrix for the consortium members to ensure expeditious completion. In addition substantial quantity of equipment originally in the scope of TPE is being procured by DSP directly.

(c) SAIL|DSP are examining the claims of TPE and other consortium members in consultation with the consultants, M|s. MECON, DSP has also to incur expenditure or responsibilities taken over from TPE. The total impact of cost increase on this account will be known only after indepth examination of the claims and other related issues and completion of balance jobs now expected to be over by June 1995.

Cost of Russian Electric Rope Shovel and Hydraulic Excavator

6146. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the exact details of the land cost of Russian Electric Rope Shovel

and Hydraulic Excavator ordered and procured by the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited;

(b) the exact amount of difference in prices per unit capacity of each of the equipments;

(c) whether the NMDC Limited could not ascertain the actual working results of hydraulic excavator while the RRERS had been working smoothly with the company over the past several years;

(d) whether Government would take initiative for ascertaining actual reason for such a large number of order given for hydraulic excavators; and

(e) in what respect the Russian Electric Rope Showels working is likely to be deemed unsatisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The landed cost of the Russian Electric Rope Showel with 10 Cubic metre bucket capacity, acquired by the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC) is Rs. 380 lakhs while in the case of a Hydraulic excavator with 5.5 cubic metre bucket capacity procured by NMDC, the landed cost is Rs. 552 lakhs.

(b) Although the difference in prices is about Rs. 55 lakhs per cubic metre bucket capacity, various factors such as the level of technology, the prime mover (viz. whether the equipment is diesel powered or electrically powered), type of material to be handled, overall economics and productivity etc. are taken into account while determining the reasonableness of prices of various models of showels and Hydraulic excavators.

(c) The company has reported that before procurement, a high level study team had ascertained the performance of hydraulic excavators being used in the mechanised mines of other users i.e. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO).

(d) The company has intimated that during the last 5 years, it has purchased eleven numbers of excavators and shovels, which include only 3 nos. of Hydraulic excavators.

(e) Although the performance of the Russian Rope electric shovels procured directly from the original manufacturers is not reported to be unsatisfactory, NMDC faced serious problems in maintaining them due to lack of timely supply of spare parts from Russia and therefore had to look for alternatives, Hydraulic excavators are being preferred by the Company as they are the latest state-of-the art technology in mining equipment and hence more productive.

New steel plants in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh

6147. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new steel plants are proposed to be set up in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether these are in the private or public sector; and

(c) what are the names of the units or companies which have proposed to set up steel plants in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c) Under the New Industrial Policy announced in July, 1991, the Iron and Steel has been removed from the list of industries reserved for the public sector, and also exempted from the provisions of compulsory licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 subject to certain locational restrictions.

While no steel plant is proposed to be set up by the Central Government in the public sector, the following steel plants are being set up in the process of firming up project parameters in the